BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. NO. 116.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 18.—The army and public were surprised this morning with the announcement of a change of commanders. Gen. Johnston has been relieved and Gen. Hood has taken command.

The following is Gen. Johnston's farewell address to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 17, 1864.

In obedience to the orders of the War Department, I turn over to Gen. Hood the command of the army of the Department of Tennessee. I cannot leave this noble army without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed so conspicuously in every soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders and brilliant course. The enemy has never attacked but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage and never counted your fears. No longer your commander, I will still watch your career and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all I offer assurances of my friendship. I bid you an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

Gen. Hood, on assuming command issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 18, 1864.

Soldiers, in obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this army and Department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position and shall lend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen'l.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night near Selma, Ga. It is supposed to be a portion of the party of the enemy reported at Talladega Saturday. No train arrived to-day from West Point. The main force of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's Ford and Roswell, and slowly pushing forward. Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Brick Head, six miles from this place.

GRIFFIN, July 19.—Four miles below Jonesboro the engine "Sunshine" was blown up. The engineer, Joseph Hockey, Dr. Dennis, Dr. Harris and a negro wood passer were killed; also —— Tanner of the 85th Tennessee, of the train guard. The engine and five cars are a total wreck. The track will be clear before morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 20.—Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree Creek and took possession of his breastworks. He then charged the reserve pickets, supported by Dalworth's corps, and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners.

The 85th Regt. Illinois Volunteers lost in killed and wounded above one hundred, while that of the 5th Ohio was severe.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 20.—No change in the situation and no indications of immediate hostilities on the part of Grant.

Weather warm and sultry. A heavy rain fell yesterday, refreshing everything.

The report of Grant's death is contradicted by deserters who entered our lines yesterday.

Usual skirmishing and cannonading.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 20.—The New York "Herald" of the 18th has been received. War news unimportant. Regular communication between Baltimore and Washington has been restored.

Banks made a speech at New Orleans in which he declared that the settlement of our difficulties must proceed from the moral power of the country, which is more efficacious than the military power. Gold 157.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 20.—Official dispatch received at the War Department states that a force of the enemy crossed the Shennandoah at Snickers on the 18th. At 5 p. m. they were attacked and driven across the river in confusion. Our loss stated at between 200 and 300, that of the enemy much greater.

THE BABY KATE.

The sun is dimmed and the breeze is still,
And whispering low the while,
They steal through the room and seek our babe—
Our babe, with the gentle smile.

The darling lips we have pressed so oft,
Have been stilled by an angel's kiss;
And hand in hand away they have gone
To the Saviour's feet in bliss.

He led her, and with clasped hands,
And robed in matchless grace,
She kneels amid whispering angels there,
And looks on the Father's face.

While anthems resound through celestial halls,
He raises her dear baby hand;
With incense and song she is welcomed as one
Of God's babes in the Heavenly land.

It is not strange that the angels loved
Our beautiful flower—our best—
And snatched it away and bore it on high,
To bloom there among the blest.

The pure white violet has breathed for us
Its sweet fragrance but for a day—
Then drooped its beautiful head and passed,
Amid falling tears, away.

Ere Autumn clouds and blighting frosts
Had chilled that beauteous flower,
It blooms in Heavenly gardens, where
No cloud of chill Autumn lower.

☞Gen. Daniel G. Fowle will address the citizens of Raleigh in front of the Court-House, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock. One or more of his opponents is expected to reply. July 20-td

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.
Eastern	" "	7 "
Fayetteville	" "	7 "
Western	" "	9 p. m.
Augusta	" "	9 "
Northern	mail closes daily at	9 a. m.
Eastern	" "	9 "
Fayetteville	" "	9 p. m.
Western	" "	9 "
Augusta	" "	9 "

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.

SPEECH OF HON. T. C. FULLER.

The Fayetteville *Carolinian* brings us a brief sketch of the speech recently delivered in Fayetteville, by the Hon. T. C. Fuller, the representative in Congress from the 4th District. The Carolinian says it was one of the ablest and most convincing arguments against the supension of *habeas corpus* the Editor had ever listed to.

Mr. Fuller by classifying the various parties in the country, not taking into account those who are so fond of old things that they desire the reconstruction of a defunct Union—nor those who are so fond of novelties in government that they desire to surrender all their rights into the hands of one man, and who were so earnest in favor of consolidation. These were men of *factions* of which, although dangerous, it was not now his intention to speak. He said there was *an awful squinting towards monarchy by a party*, a powerful party, in this land of ours; it extends from Texas to Virginia and they are banded together and know each other. This party exists in our State Legislatures, and in our national Congress. They do not say they are for a strong government, but their acts, which speak louder than words, prove that they are. Their whole course tends to centralization and consolidation of power. There is another party which stands up against unconstitutional exercise of power, and who desire to preserve the constitution intact. Mr. Fuller of course meant by this the Conservative party.

Mr. Fuller said and argued to prove that the passage of the act suspending *habeas corpus* was a dangerous precedent, and dangerous to public liberty; and he forcibly illustrated his view by facts from our revolutionary history. He contrasted the course of Mr. Davis in asking for the suspension, with that of the great WASHINGTON, who had written to the Continental Congress, not for the passage of a bill suspending the privilege of the writ, but *against* its suspension — He stated that in Congress, Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, had said that there were three reasons why the suspension of the privilege of the writ was called for. One was that it was necessary to arrest suspected persons in Richmond, spies, &c. The 2nd was, that it was to affect certain political question in North Carolina; this was denied. The next was *that certain persons might be arrested and imprisoned on the information of negroes*—THIS WAS NOT DENIED! Mr. F. went on to show the effect of this.

In conclusion he showed that the entire course of a certain party was towards centralization and monarchy. As an evidence of this he referred to the impressment bill, which allows the President or those under him to take the property of the citizen paying him in some instances only 10 and 15 per cent. of the amount impressed, and giving a certificate of indebtedness for the balance, payable two years after the war, without interest and not negotiable. This amounted simply to this— that should Congress at any time see fit to stop the supplies, the President could carry on the war, regardless of Congress, by the power granted to make impressments without compensation.

Mr. Fuller closed with a beautiful tribute to the gallant army defending our homes, and exhorted the people that while they were keeping back a foreign foe from trampling upon our rights that they should see to it that we did not lose the liberties, for which they were battling, by a domestic enemy.

The "certain party" referred to by Mr. Fuller is of course the Davis or Destructive party. A member of Congress from North Carolina—a gentleman of marked intelligence and undoubted patriotism—solemnly warns his constituents that there is a powerful combination on foot to establish a monarchy over these States; and he points to a certain policy and to certain laws to prove what he says. We have frequently sounded the same warning to our readers. We did it in our last issue, before we had seen this notice of Mr. Fuller's speech. The only mode by which the people can prevent this calamitous result, is, for the present, by *voting*. The man who declines to vote in this crisis voluntarily gives up his right of self-government, and by non-action says to the plotters against his liberties, go on—do what you please—establish your monarchy—fasten the chains on the people—fasten them on *me* —I am powerless. Voter, you are not powerless. You may *yet* preserve liberty for yourself and your children. If at home, *vote*—let nothing keep you from it; if in the army, *vote*—urge your officers to have the poll-holders appointed and the papers all ready, and even if in the trenches or on the battle field, vote with one hand, and with the other send a bullet at the enemy. It is quite as important in this crisis to vote as it is to fight.—*Standard*.

PRINTING!

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POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

10 TURPENTINE OR BRANDY STILLS, LARGE or small size; also 1,000 lbs of Tallow. We will exchange Bar Iron or pay money for these articles.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
July 14-d7t* Raleigh, N C.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE.

WANTED TO BUY, OR HIRE FOR THE BALance of the year, (prefer to purchase,) a good cook. Any one having such a woman to sell or hire will please call at PROGRESS OFFICE.
July 12-tf

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH C. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.
July 14-d&wtd

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Rebabites, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means than any Vaccsite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A. McDONALD.
Oakland, July 14, 1864 July 15-d&wtc

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Tuesday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 13-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BAKER and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 23-d2aw&wtd

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d8twtd.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative,

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTERY.
July 10-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INST., A LARGE BAY HORSE, about 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
July 9-1w The Southern Express office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicted by my friends to become a candidate to a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "strictest sect." I am opposed to the military being supreme to the civil laws. I am in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,
H. E. BEST,
Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C.
July 13-d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

To the Voters of Pitt County.—Fellow-citizens and Brother soldiers of Pitt County:—I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. If elected I pledge myself to serve you faithfully and honestly to the best of my ability.

THOMAS COX.
July 13-d&wtd

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.
July 5-d&wtd

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, a I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needfull powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.
York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been — They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged as a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Davidson County, Citizens and Soldiers.—We, the undersigned, respectfully announce to you that we are candidates to represent you in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Our principles are *strictly* Conservative. We are for peace upon such terms as will satisfy a majority of the people, and will, if elected, use every effort to procure it. We are not afraid to trust the people, and will therefore vote to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to them if they desire it. We will do every thing in our power to advance what we believe to be the best interests of North-Carolina. We hope our friends at home will give information to their friends in the army.

For the Senate, H. ADAMS; for the Commons, LEWIS HANES, S. M. TOMLINSON.
Lexington, July 18, 1864. July 19-d&wtd

Richmond County.—We are authorized to announce Col. OLIVER H. DOCKERY as a candidate to represent the people of Richmond County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
July 19-d&wtd

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W. WOMBLE Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.
July 7-d&wtc

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

25 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina. ALBERT JOHNSON.
July 15-d1w&wls*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 300 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.
June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT WILMINGTON, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.
July 20-d&wtd J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Forestville,	Wednesday,	" 20th
Rolesville,	Thursday,	" 21st
Wakefield,	Friday,	" 22nd
Hood's	Saturday,	" 23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	" 25th
Lashley's & Reads,	Tuesday,	" 26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	" 27th
Morrisville,	Thursday,	" 28th
Hayes'	Friday,	" 29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	" 30th
Laws'	Monday,	August 1st
Thompson's	Tuesday,	" 2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	" 3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their Poll and County Taxes.
June 28-dltwtd W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!

PHIL. THEIM & CO., HAVE ATTACHED TO their Machineries at the Saddle Tree Factory a Steam Grist Mill, for the accomodation of the public generally, and will grind at one-eighth. Persons wishing good Meal will send their corn and rely upon promptness and dispatch. July 16-1w

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9-1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED.

A CONSCRIPT THAT CAN FURNISH TWO HORses to carry the mail. Address BOX 40, Greensborough, N. C. July 14-dlw*

STRAYED

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 18 dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 16TH INSTANT, somewhere between the Hillsboro road near the city and the old Depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" Office.
July 18-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For farther particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers and effects, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."—*Constitution Confederate States.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS ROADS.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making remittances by letter, we shall hereafter enclose a slip of paper, with the margin of the paper which the date will be in blank, to signify, and when necessary renewed, this paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Soldiers Vote on the 28th Inst.

Let the soldiers bear in mind that they will vote for Governor, for members of the Legislature, and for Sheriffs on Thursday next, the 28th day of *this* month, July. The act is for that day.—We appeal to the soldiers to vote, and to vote as they please. This is all we ask.

The Soldiers' Vote.

In becoming soldiers men do not cease to be citizens, nor do they deprive themselves of the right to be heard in the selection of their rulers. The Ordinance passed by the Convention allowing soldiers to vote in camp for all State officers, was drawn up by Mr. Holden, and to him they are indebted more than to any one else for the privilege they will exercise on Thursday next. We know that the soldiers are in favor of negotiations for an honorable peace, and that they will vote for Mr. Holden wherever they have a chance, for in him they have a bold and fearless defender of civil liberty and a friend that will stand by them in peace or war. The soldiers will remember that they vote in the camps and hospitals on Thursday next, July 28th, and we appeal to them to have their tickets in time and be sure to put them in the box. There is a large number of sick and wounded in the Raleigh hospitals and these will be quite a vote polled here on Thursday next. The surgeons in charge of these hospitals are gentlemen and we do not believe that they will meddle any interference with the election by outsiders. Heretofore the elections at these hospitals have been conducted quietly and with propriety; and the men have voted without coercion or threat.

Let soldiers remember that their time to vote is Thursday the 28th inst, and have their tickets ready. Printed tickets may be had at the *Progress* or *Standard* office, but plain printed tickets cannot be had, write them. If the soldiers want peace let them vote for peace men, Mr. Holden is for negotiations now.

A "Patriot and Property Holder."

As all our readers in the interior may not know exactly what we mean by "patriot and property holders," we will give them a specimen. Some ten days ago a citizen of this county, a wealthy farmer, an original secessionist, and for fighting it out now,—(he has an exemption,)—sent a load of meal to town to sell. He was offered $80 a bushel in the market place and by grocers, but refused to take it and sent it to a well known auction firm in this city to be hawked to the highest bidder. When sale day came the meal was put up and the first bushel was bid off by a one armed soldier, who was on the streets the day previous enlisting alms to keep a mother and sisters from starving, at $86. Six dollars more on the bushel was realized by the "patriot and property holder" and additional tears wrung from widows and orphans. Not satisfied at $80 a bushel, but must sell at auction and extort the last cent from suffering, hungering, starving people. This man is an original secessionist, is for the war going on, and a supporter of Vance. Under the detail system he has negroes enough to keep him out, and on what does he care for the blood and carnage and suffering so long as he can stay at home and sell meal to our armed soldiers at $86 a bushel?

Reader, this is no fancy sketch, but solid, sober truth, and we call this man a "patriot and property holder." Vote them down—in the name of common justice, humanity, and for the sake of personal freedom and civil liberty, vote them down. Vance is the pet and candidate of this man and of all the other original secessionists in the State, and if you elect him you give them a victory over you. Vote for Holden and for an early and honorable peace.

As the friend and supporter of Mr. Holden we are profoundly grateful to the *Confederate* and *Conservative* newspapers and to Rev. O. Churchhill for the efficient aid they are rendering us.—They are doing more to elect Mr. Holden than all our papers and stump speakers, and we should be most ungrateful did we not acknowledge the service.

Yesterday several respectable citizens of Wake and Chatham were dragged before Judge Saunders and Commissioner Bragg, in this city, on charges preferred against them by Rev. O. Churchhill aforesaid, but after a patient examination the learned and upright Judge ordered the accused, there being no guilt found in them. Gentlemen who know O. Churchhill well tell us he never laid such a case, but is aware the "patriots and property holders" are about to rob him of what little he still has.

The people of Chatham and Wake will vote

More Evidence of Vance's Treachery in his Army Speeches.

FACTS.

As many persons are afraid to speak in Ozford [illegible] to be known Mr. Holden [illegible] in his extemporaneous speeches, I shall speak right to more certainty from soldiers to show that every time he denies this one of the blasphemous expressions we have attributed to him in his army speeches, he is guilty of intentional and deliberate falsehood. We have made a case that would have hung him but the charge was for murder, but no harm can come of bringing the facts before the people:

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify that I heard Gov. Vance say when addressing Hoke's and Cooke's brigades in Virginia, that the only hope for peace was through the army—that the Yankees were to fight on till hell froze over, and that when they whipped Grant he would send each one of them a bottle of whisky."

July 20, 1864. Co. B, 49th N. C. T.

"I hereby certify that I heard Gov. Vance address Hoke's brigade in Virginia, and that he told the soldiers they must fight until hell froze over, and that when they whipped Grant he would send each of them a bottle of whisky."

July 19, 1864. Co. D, 49th N. C. T.

These certificates were both given in this city and signed in the presence of several gentlemen. We omit the names because their publication might be the means of the men being treated with unnecessary harshness and severity, but the certificates and names may be seen at our office.

We suppose now that no reasonable, fair-minded man questions but that he said all we have charged, but we want to call particular attention to the fact that he denies it in every speech he makes, which denial of what has been proved is worse than the blasphemy itself.

Lincoln County.

We have the most cheering news from Lincoln and a friend writes us that Holden is gaining fast and will carry the county. By the way the tyranny over the people and every department of business seems to have become almost intolerable. Neither our subscribers in the army or at home can get the *Progress*. Why is this? The exhibition, government organs can go, either by mail, private hand or government messengers. We quote from a letter from Lincoln county:

"I am trying to take the *Weekly Progress* but I never get it. I have been a subscriber from its commencement and have received but four or five numbers in all that time. I have not got one in four weeks. What is the reason? Because, sir, it has some truth in it and the Vance men, after the hasty jotter of the learned town clerk have stamped on their stomachs, have to take the truths of the *Old Progress* to cleanse them out. They are afraid to take *Progress* for fear it will not meet the approbation of the aristocrats and property holders." I want you to ask the postmaster of the town clerk to let your paper go to those who pay for it. I do not lay the blame at your door for you and all other Holden men are honest; but it is the Jacobians that stop it on its way, for Vance said in Lincolnton that Holden was a liar and a scoundrel, and they want to see whether it is so or not and so rob the mail of the *Progress*. The people like your paper better than any other and when their time is out for others you will get a large list from this section."

We assure our friend in Lincoln that his paper is regularly mailed and put in the Raleigh post office, and if it fails to reach him the fault is in the postal Department. We trust we shall all live to see the day again when all the offices of the government will be filled by honest men. At present we can do nothing but bear and suffer, but if ever peace comes again and our independence shall have been firmly established, there will be a fearful reckoning, and those petty tyrants who are now swelling with pompous importance will be taught a lesson that will do them good.

"The Yellow Tickets"—More Infamous Treachery.

Not satisfied with pouting out tickets printed on yellow paper so as to spot Holden voters and bully soldiers and detailed men, the minions of Vance are resorting to every kind of trickery to circulate the "hospital flag" emblem. The following letter was received yesterday:

Rock Hill, N. C., July 18th, 1864.

J. L. Pennington, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—In my *Progress* of the 14th inst., there was a small sheet on which was printed eight Vance tickets. I am at a loss to know why you sent me them [illegible] of subject. I have no manner of use for them myself and my neighbors have just as little. A friend who was present when I discovered them asked leave to use them for the purpose of lighting his pipe and ere this time they are consumed, as I most heartily wish, for the sake of civil liberty and happy peace, all similar cases would be before they are deposited in the ballot box.

Respectfully, &c.,

We assure our subscriber that the tickets of which he speaks were not sent from this office nor by any one in our employ. It is no doubt the trick of some dishonest post office clerk or other person having access to the mails, who was no doubt bribed to the commission of the infamous fraud by some of the stall-federate dependents of Vance, in this city. We have circulated no Vance tickets nor shall we, but true Conservatives can get Holden tickets in any quantity by coming or sending to this office.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Monday says: On Saturday the bombardment of Fort Sumter was somewhat more severe than usual. Battery Gregg firing 131 and Battery Wagner 188 shots. Battery Gregg also fired some 20 shells at Fort Johnson. Our Fort Johnson batteries replied with much greater vigor than usual, throwing, during the day, 251 shells with well directed aim at the Yankee positions on Morris Island.

On Sunday Gregg fired 61 and Wagner 62 shots at Fort Sumter.

The Yankees have built two frame houses upon Morris Island, between Gregg and Wagner.

The *Examiner* thinks the Yankees meditate another raid on the Weldon and Petersburg road.

There have been heavy rains in this city and vicinity during the last few days and we learn that there is quite a freshet in Neuse river and the [illegible]

Is Vance the 1st of August.

As many persons are afraid of being arrested [illegible] the right of [illegible] the draft, the spies, [illegible] and kingdom of Vance. Bragg, Judge of the Court of [illegible] Chamber, we wish to impress the fact upon their minds that the Act of Congress by which the privilege of the writ of Habeas corpus was suspended, will cease to exist and be of no effect on and after the 1st day of August. We thank heaven but ten days off. After that time Thos. Bragg will have no more power to arrest or try persons for treason or other offences than any other person, and on the 4th of August, when the people have the right to elect a Governor by ballot, there will be no law or authority by which any citizen can be intimidated, oppressed, coerced or tyrannized over. We know that Vance, his organs and stall-federate minions are exerting themselves to frighten Magistrates and Militia Officers and "detailed" men into his support, but a people who have been once free are not to be thus bullied.

Let every Conservative be made to understand that the military tyranny fastened upon North Carolina, by the Confederate Congress, in February last—done too at the instance of Gov. Vance—will expire on the 1st day of August.—Let no freeman fail to vote for fear of arrest or on account of being sent to the army. Vote for Holden and an honorable peace.

The Georgia Front.

We have had no telegraph from Atlanta for several days. Colonel Thrasher's drafts are now about all we get from that city, through or from the "Association." On Tuesday he drew for $85 to cover an extraordinary outlay in *mounting* a News agent in the field, which we thought very extraordinary! Better *bury* them all instead of *mounting* them, unless they can serve the Daily press more efficiently. But enough of the "Association," though not enough of press reports from Atlanta, for we scarcely ever get any.

From Atlanta papers of the 16th, the latest we have received, we copy the following:

THE FRONT.

The enemy are apparently giving their infantry a good resting spell before making another move. In the meantime he is accumulating supplies by the railroad in conjunction with extensive wagon trains. Yesterday some six thousand cavalry and a battery of artillery of the Yankee army, and guided by a tory named Loving, were making their way down the river, aiming for West Point. Loving said to some of his friends that the Yankees hearing that we were receiving reinforcements from the Trans-Mississippi, intended to try and cut them off by burning the bridge at West Point.

Gen. Armstrong will have an eye on these fellows, and the bridge has doubtless sufficient guard to defend it, especially if they fight like our boys did at the bridge over Staunton river.

A division of cavalry supposed to be McCook's crossed the river at McAfee's bridge, six miles above Roswell yesterday, and came down the river as far as Prospect Church, where they were met by Dibrell's cavalry and driven back.

The enemy's battery near the burnt railroad bridge, belches forth now and then, reminding us from time to time of their proximity.

FROM THE FRONT.

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

ON THE LINE, July 16, 1864.

Everything has been quiet along our lines since I last wrote you, with the exception of the usual amount of shelling and skirmishing, and an attempt to make a raid on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. In fact the shelling and skirmishing has been unusually light. I don't think I have heard half a dozen cannon per day, and the skirmishing or picket firing has only lasted a short portion of each day, and has been very slow. A day or two ago, however, while this sort of pastime was going on along Stevenson's front, a Confederate picket challenged a Yankee to come out in open ground and fight a duel across the river until one or the other should fall. The Yankee accepted the challenge, and they both stepped out and the duel commenced at a distance of five or six hundred yards, and it is no compliment to the skill of either as a marksman that they fired at each other some fifteen or twenty times, till finally the Confederate fell with a bullet through his forehead.

Two brigades of cavalry crossed the river below here a day or two ago with the intention, no doubt, of striking the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Red. Jackson started out in pursuit of them and they were overtaken and driven back across the river by Gen. Frank Armstrong, of Jackson's division, and Moore's bridge also burned. Since that time they have remained pretty quiet. They evidently have a hankering after the West Point road, however, and we may catch them there yet.

There is general rejoicing in the army that the Appeal will remain to the last.

ESTRANGERO.

[From the Columbia Carolinian.]

BEHIND THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 18, 1864.—The question is frequently asked in a spirit of complaint by persons outside of the army, why Gen. Johnston has neglected to send his cavalry to the rear of the enemy and cut his railroad communications? The answer is that Gen. Wheeler cannot be spared for an hour from his present position on our flanks. The Commander-in-Chief has relied on other means and repeatedly urged their adoption. What these are it may not be advisable to state, but the fault, if any there be, rests upon far higher authority than Gen. Johnston. The President is fully aware of the necessity of operations on the rear of Sherman, and it is not for those beyond the pale of official circles to complain that even he is not doing his duty to the best of his ability.—When you remember the important railroads to be defended by the cavalry attached to this army, now within a day's ride or less of the enemy, it will be readily seen that Gen. Wheeler cannot, without risking the safety of our [illegible]

[illegible] than that on which he is now engaged, while, on the contrary, the revelations of history may show that there is work elsewhere to be done which [illegible] employment of the other bodies [illegible] really for the purpose in question.

The impression prevails in many communities that the well known personal differences between Gen. Johnston and the President have interfered with that full and perfect co-operation which should exist between the two great military authorities. This, also, is an error. The President has accorded to Gen. Johnston all the facilities at his command, consistent with judgment and the demands upon him from other quarters. Much as the Chief Magistrate may be criticised for attempting to control the movements of his generals, and to plan campaigns hundreds of miles away from the field of action, no man can, for a moment, believe that he is so lost to a sense of justice, as to subordinate the public good to personal prejudice.

On the lines all is quiet. Sherman is either non-plussed, unusually cautious, or preparing for a change of programme. The burning of the Sweet Water Mills on our left, and the Roswell Mills on our right, both of which, it is said, the enemy designed to carry on themselves, are indications of the instability of their position, and the uncertainty of their future. Yet, the silence may be ominous. Bewildering changes have already taken place in their lines, and one scarcely knows where to anticipate attack. A day or two ago, the principal portion of the force on their right was withdrawn to the centre, and since then both centre and left have been strongly reinforced.

Yesterday, that part of Howard's 4th army corps which was across the river returned, and was replaced by two divisions of Schofield's 23d army corps. From these indications, it would seem as if Gen Sherman intends to rebuild the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, that he may run his supplies promptly to this side whenever his army reaches their goal. It is also thought that he may have an eye on Stone Mountain, which is near the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad, and hence his maneuver on his left. On our extreme left, near Campbellton, about one mile this side of the river, a brigade of Federal cavalry and one battery are posted and entrenched, partly as a corps of observation and partly to forage their horses on the rich cat fields of that section. Another body of cavalry, under Gen. Girard, are a mile or two below Roswell, slightly entrenched. They do not venture from behind their defences, and are amusing themselves by bathing in the river, picking blackberries and keeping an eye to windward on the watch for Confederate cavalry.

Our scouts report many mysterious movements in the enemy's lines, but, except the above, they are not of general interest. Deserters state that much political excitement prevails in the Yankee army, and rumors are current that Grant has been defeated. If so, they say that it is a general impression that Lincoln will not be re-elected, and peace will speedily ensue. They are also much alarmed by the operations of Early in Maryland, whose veterans are confessedly superior to any force of militia that may be brought against them. The object of Gen. Lee by this diversion is evidently being rapidly attained, and the Federals are leaving for the rescue of their capital. Telegrams will be sent you to-day by Colonel Thrasher, Superintendent of the Press Association, giving full details of Early's whereabouts.

I met Gens. Johnston and Mackall at Headquarters yesterday, and am pleased to state that arrangements have been made by which a telegram for the public, similar to the bulletins of Gen. Lee, will hereafter be sent abroad, giving the latest and most reliable information of movements.

Gen. Bragg arrived at the front to-day. A council of war has been held and satisfactory measures adopted, looking to the defeat of Gen. Sherman. As I have intimated before, Atlanta will not be surrendered without a fierce and bloody struggle. That is now a fixed fact.

PERSONNE.

PETERSBURG.

We copy the following from the *Register* of Monday the 18th:

We have but little to say of affairs about Petersburg for the last forty-eight hours. On Saturday but few shells were thrown into the city in the day time, and they did scarcely any injury to property and none to life or limb. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a very severe shelling commenced and was kept up for some time without inflicting any injury. Yesterday passed off in almost unbroken quiet, not a dozen shells having visited us up to this time 7 p. m.

9, p. m.—We have waited until this moment to sift the truth, if possible, of one or two rumors which have been current here to-day. One of these rumors was that a battery of ours not far below City Point, and on the north side of James river had fired into and sunk two Yankee transports heavily laden with troops, and caused five others to take the back track seriously crippled. This report has "come up straight," and we believe it to be true.

Another rumor was current which must be taken at its par value, or at whatever discount the reader pleases. It was to the effect that General Grant was killed by a shell on Friday. The story goes that on that day he had ascended an eminence theretofore safe, to witness the shelling of Petersburg, and that while engaged in that pleasant and humane occupation, a shell, or a fragment of a shell terminated his mortal existence, and that this was done by an unexpected battery planted by us just in time to kill Grant. This is the report. We give it as we got it, for better or worse.

THE SIEGE.

Grant's siege of Petersburg progresses slowly. With an occasional exception, the shelling, like Prior's line of beauty, "grows fine by degrees and beautifully less." After giving us a quiet day on Saturday, he commenced in the afternoon about 5 o'clock, and threw in half a dozen of "thirty two's," with great spirit and little damage, and then ceased as suddenly as he had commenced. The sly hypocrite then allowed us to take supper and go to bed quietly, as decent folks generally do, and about half an hour before midnight, when he thought we were all sound asleep, he pitched into us with a wicked vim that made up for his former quietness.—His midnight [illegible] awakened our "Yankee [illegible] in with a terrible uproar. After a while the great guns ceased, but the musketry kept a pop—pop—popping at each other until near morning, and the only certain thing we know about the affair is, that there was not much sleep among the occupants of the rival trenches on Saturday night.

On yesterday, for the first time since the siege commenced, the Yankees did not shell during the hours of divine service; probably they have learned our churches do not open when within the reach of their missiles, and they are satisfied with preventing the worship of an anti-abolition God, and the reading of an anti-abolition liturgy. The whole pages of history indicate the what New-England toleration means, and as Grant holds his position by subservience to New England fanaticism, it must be gratifying to his employers to learn that he has succeeded, at least for time, in preventing the assembling of Southern Christians to worship.

At a quarter past two, p. m., the shelling recommenced. About one every five minutes was our Sabbath afternoon's allowance, and as we could do no better, we took it quite philosophically. Our people have become so used to 32's that nothing less than a 64 pounder excites a sensation. Abe Lincoln's vernacular slang, "nobody's hurt."

The fact that so large a number of gentlemen are running for the Legislature in the different counties as "straitest sect" or Holden candidates, is significant. Examine the columns of the *Progress* and *Standard* and then examine the *Conservative* and *Confederate*, Vance's organs, and it will be seen that much the larger number are openly and avowedly for Mr. Holden. These gentlemen know that the great heart of the Conservative party is with Mr. Holden and that true Conservatives are not likely to stand by or support those who affiliate with Vance and his Destructive supporters. We shall not only elect Mr. Holden Governor, but we shall have a majority of true Conservatives in the Legislature.—*Progress.*

Of all the unblushing, truth-defying, outright lying declarations of this unscrupulous slave and hireling of the self nominated, the above is the most daring. It is a notorious fact, that there are not Holden candidates for the Legislature running in one-third of the counties in the State; and of the few that are in the field, not one-third of them have any hope or expectation of election.—*Confederate.*

Now it seems to us that the hired men of Thos. Bragg, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and other "patriots and property holders" who signed the "confidential" circular appealing to the faithful for all the money they could get, are rather taking on airs. We own the type and presses we print on, and do not have to procure the signatures of the Chairman of the "Executive Committee" before we can draw our weekly stipend. The *Confederate* and *Conservative* are both stock concerns and the Editors are simply paid so much per week, with the understanding of course that they pipe to suit their employers. Our neighbors had better get a little ahead, quit working as journeymen and set up for themselves before they apply "slave" and "hireling" to others. We ask neither them nor their masters any odds.

For the truth of what we said about candidates we refer the reader to the columns of the papers named.

An excited countryman entered our office yesterday nearly out of breath, when the following dialogue took place:

Countryman.—"Is Grant dead?"

Editor.—"Can't say positively, sir, but take it for *Grant*-ed he is."

Excited countryman wished to the door and ten minutes later we saw him on a one horse cart driving rapidly out of town, desirous no doubt of communicating the joyous news to his neighbors as soon as possible.

BARN BURNING AND BURGLARY.—We learn, that on last Saturday night, the barn of Thomas M. Hill, Esq., residing some ten or twelve miles from this place, was set on fire by some three or four negroes, which was destroyed with its contents, among which was a carding machine.—While the barn was on fire the negroes entered the dwelling of Mr. Hill and stole therefrom several articles of value, the watch and uniform of the late Lieut Col. Junius Hill, son of Mr. H. The negroes were detected, as we learn, by finding some of the stolen property in possession of one of them, a boy belonging to Mr. J. W. Hampton a resident of this county.

An example should be made, should sufficient proof be elicited of the guilt of the parties, to deter others from committing such diabolical deeds, in future on the property of our citizens.—*Iredell Express.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITT COUNTY.

For the Senate:

DR. R. J. BLOUNT.

For the Commons:

C. PERKINS.
R. G. ALDRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by soldiers and citizens. July 21-dawtde

FOR SALE.

$75,000 OF SUPERIOR FRENCH AND ENGlish Cloths and Cassimers, and Black Prints. For the convenience of the public they will be cut and sold in pateras.

Also, French Corsetts,
Ladies Gauze Merino Vests,
All Wool DeLaines, and
Gentlemen's double sole Winter Boots, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
July 21-6t Auction and Commission House.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEVERAL CASES OF BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED Surgical Instruments, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
July 21-6t Auction and Commission House.

AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL, AT OUR SALES ROOM, ON SATurday next, the 23d, a superior assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Consisting of
COATS,
PANTS, and
VESTS.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
July 21-3t Auction and Commission Merchants.

AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, 23D,

A GOOD, CLOSE SECOND HAND CARRIAGE, but little used, and sett of Harness.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
July 21-3t Auction and Commission Merchants.

RAGS.—Twenty cents for RAGS.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags de-